

REMARKS

By this amendment, Applicants have amended claims 1 and 9. Support for the amendments to claim 1 and 9 may be found in the specification at, for example, page 6, paragraph [0029]. Claims 1-7 and 9-16 remain pending and under current examination.

In the Final Office Action¹, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 9, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,054,923 to Krishnammorthy ("Krishnammorthy") in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,124,355 to Kukkal ("Kukkal") and rejected claims 2-7 and 10-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishnammorthy in view of Kukkal and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,327,628 to Anuff et al. ("Anuff").

I. Rejection of claims 1, 9, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection of claims 1, 9, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishnammorthy in view of Kukkal. A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

The key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious. Such an analysis should be made explicit and cannot be premised upon mere conclusory statements. See *M.P.E.P.* § 2142, 8th Ed., Rev. 6 (Sept. 2007). "A conclusion of obviousness requires that the reference(s) relied upon be enabling in that it put the public in possession of the claimed invention." *M.P.E.P.* § 2145. Furthermore, "[t]he mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant

¹ The Final Office Action contains a number of statements reflecting characterizations of the related art and the claims. Regardless of whether any such statement is identified herein, Applicants decline to automatically subscribe to any statement of characterization in the Final Office Action.

combination obvious unless the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art” at the time the invention was made. *M.P.E.P.* § 2143.01 (III), *internal citation omitted*. Moreover, “[i]n determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, the question under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious.” *M.P.E.P.* § 2141.02(1), *internal citations omitted* (emphasis in original).

“[T]he framework for objective analysis for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103 is stated in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 U.S.P.Q 459 (1966).... The factual inquiries ... [include determining the scope and content of the prior art and] ... [a]scertaining the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art.” *M.P.E.P.* § 2141(11). “Office personnel must explain why the difference(s) between the prior art and the claimed invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.” *M.P.E.P.* § 2141(111).

Claim 1 is allowable over the applied references. The Examiner correctly states that Krishnammorthy discloses a “portal.” See Final Office Action, page 2. However, Krishnammorthy merely discloses an example of a “navigation portal” and refers to Figures 6-9 for an illustration of the “navigation portal.” By way of the example, Krishnammorthy states that a “user clicks on [a] ‘Premium services’ link 604 . . . [a] browser 304 navigates to a premium services page illustrated by [a] GUI 700 . . . the user [then] clicks on a ‘Web delivered premium services’ link 702 causing the browser 304 to navigate to the premium services page illustrated by [a] GUI 800.” See Krishnammorthy, Col. 6, lines 34-39. The GUI 800 provides “a plurality of links 802 for

different products having Web based services” where “[e]ach of the links 802 may be associated with . . . applications 410” and as a result “the user invokes an application 410 by clicking on any of the application's respective links.” See Krishnammorthy, Col. 6, lines 39-44. However, Krishnammorthy does not disclose a method in a “portal” comprising a step of “generating information views” where “the information views including control center pages, which represent generic personal resources for a user, the control center pages together forming a control center that represents a user's personal workspace and including personalized content which reflects common information needs of the user and facilitates control level activities,” as recited in amended claim 1.

Kukkal also does not teach these elements. The Examiner alleges Kukkal teaches “the execution level page preserving the work performed before navigating to the control level page.” See Final Office Action, page 3. However, even assuming this is correct, which Applicants do not concede, Kukkal does not disclose or suggest a method in a “portal” comprising a step of “generating information views” where “the information views including control center pages, which represent generic personal resources for a user, the control center pages together forming a control center that represents a user's personal workspace and including personalized content which reflects common information needs of the user and facilitates control level activities,” as recited in amended claim 1.

In view of the above, the Office Action has neither properly determined the scope and content of the prior art nor properly ascertained the differences between the prior art and the invention of claim 1. Thus, the Office Action has failed to clearly articulate a

reason why claim 1 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the prior art. Accordingly, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established with respect to claim 1 and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) must be withdrawn.

Independent claim 9, although of different scope, contain elements similar to those highlighted above for claim 1 and, therefore, is also patentable over the prior art of record. For at least this reason, independent claim 9 is allowable over the applied references. Claim 16 is also allowable at least due to its dependence from claim 9.

II. Rejections of claims 2-7 and 10-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 2-7 and 10-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishnammorthy in view of Kukkal and further in view of Anuff. A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

Claims 2-7 and 10-15 depend from independent claims 1 and 9, respectively. Applicants have already demonstrated previously that Krishnammorthy and Kukkal do not render obvious amended independent claims 1 and 9. The Examiner cited Anuff as disclosing various other elements. See Final Office Action, pages 3-4. Even assuming this characterization of Anuff is correct, which Applicants do not concede, Anuff fails to cure the deficiencies of Krishnammorthy and Kukkal already discussed.

In view of the above, the Office Action has neither properly determined the scope and content of the prior art nor properly ascertained the differences between the prior art and the invention of claims 1 and 9. Thus, the Office Action has failed to clearly articulate a reason why claims 1 and 9 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the prior art. Accordingly, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not

been established with respect to dependent claims 2-7 and 10-15, and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) must be withdrawn.

III. Conclusion

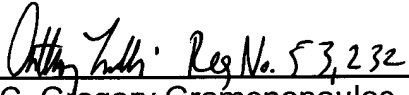
In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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